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PERMANENT MOUNTING OF
TRACHEAE OF INSECTS.

I have succeeded in a very simple way in mounting permanently the tracheal system of insects. I dissect out the soft parts and spread them on a glass slide of the usual size; let them dry perfectly; then with pencil-brush give them a good coating of collodion, after which I melt a little hard, pure balsam in a test tube and put it on the object with a cover glass applied at once. This is, so far as I know, a new method. It is remarkable for its results. The intestines, the ganglia, and the brain are perfectly magnificent. The intestine makes thus one of the most beautiful objects for dark-ground illumination. The brain shows the most abundant ramifications of the trachea, especially in the immense parallel branches in the rods of the eyes. The ganglia can be floated on a cover glass, dried, and mounted in this way. The entire process is simple and easy, and gives the most satisfactory results. There are many points of histological interest in the brain which are thus demonstrated.

Lynn, Mass.

F. T. Hazlewood.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

19 JUNE 1883.—... Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F. R. S., read a memoir on the muscular and endoskeletal systems of *Limulus* and *Scorpio*. . . . These investigations seemed to confirm Prof. Lankester's previously expressed views as to the near affinity of these two forms, hitherto usually referred to different classes of the animal kingdom, and to justify the association of *Limulus* with the arachnida.

18 DEC. 1883.—... Dr. F. Leuthner read an abstract of a memoir which he had prepared on the *odontolabini*, a subfamily of the coleopterous family *lucanidae*, remarkable for the polymorphism of the males, while the females remained very similar. The males were stated to exhibit four very distinct phases of the development in their mandibles, which the author proposed to term "priedont," "amphiodont," "mesodont," and "telodont." These forms were strongly marked in some species, but in others were connected by insensible gradations, and had been treated by the earlier authors as distinct species. The second part of the memoir contained a monograph of the three known genera which constitute the group *odontolabini*. . . . Mr. J. Wood-Mason, F.Z.S., read a paper on the *embiidae*, a little-known family of insects, on the structure and habits of which he had succeeded in making some investigations during his recent residence in India. He came to the conclusion that the *embiidae* undoubtedly belong to the true orthoptera, and are one of the lowest terms of a series formed by the familiar *acridiidae*, *locustidae*, *gryllidae*, and *phasmatidae*.

1 APRIL 1884.—... Mr. F. D. Godman, F.R.S., read a paper containing an account of the lepidoptera collected by the late Mr. W. A. Forbes on the banks of the Lower Niger, the rhopalocera being described by Messrs. F. D. Godman and O. Salvin, and the heterocera by Mr. H. Druce. The species